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Resolution:
The A. N. L. C. & the A. N. L. C.

The attitude assumed by the President of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, towards the American Negro Labor Congress, in published statements is clearly erroneous, harmful, and prejudicial to the best interests of the American labor movement.

These statements alleging this Congress to be "an effort of Bolsheviks" to stir up hatred between the races" are directly contrary to fact and can only serve the ends of the most reactionary oppressors of labor whose foul purpose it is to destroy every genuine attempt of workers to unite for their protection and improvement.

Mr. Green must know that such tactics are the chief stock-in-trade of open-shop, union-hating labor-grinding bosses--the abuse and vilification of the striking miners of West Virginia who are fighting heroically for a decent existence is a clear example--and in resorting to these injurious tactics he helps to strengthen this pernicious anti-union propaganda which must prove a boomerang to the American Federation of Labor itself and to the entire organized labor movement of America.

It is doubtful whether the author of these statements altogether grasp their full significance for they imply logically that the only group in the American labor movement genuinely and sufficiently interested in the Negro workers to aid them in their struggles, and to undertake earnestly and practically to organize and unite them with their white fellow-workers is the very same Communist group which they denounce.

A further implication, one which will be strongly resented by every intelligent manly Negro worker is the insulting idea that they are fools and tools, that they lack sufficient intelligence and manhood themselves to realize their oppression and to initiate a movement for their emancipation.

The truth of the matter is that the American Negro Labor Congress was organized by Negro workers who, while welcoming the cooperation and support of all sections of the labor movement, reserve its policies and destiny the determination of wholly and properly to the Congress in session assembled.

The Congress would not have been surprised to be denounced as Bolshevik to the enemies of labor, but certainly did not expect to be so branded by the responsible head of a great labor organization which includes in its ranks the largest number of organized Negro workers and which thereby had the power, if it desired, to have the largest delegation in the Congress through which to guide and shape the policies of the Congress in session.

Such an attack upon the Congress, therefore, cannot fail to be interpreted by the majority of Negro workers as an unwarranted attempt to destroy their first nation-wide effort to find their place in the organized labor movement and will tend to confirm their suspicions of the sincerity of those labor organizations which do no more than pass paper resolutions about unity of black and white workers.

The American Negro Labor Congress, therefore, deeply deplores this erroneous and harmful attitude and calls upon the American Federation of Labor to correct this misleading characterization of this Congress and to cooperate with it whole-heartedly to realize in fact that unity of the black and white workers of America which alone can insure their protection, advancement, and emancipation.

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

Special Mass Meeting Under Auspices of The All-American Anti-Imperialist League.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 20, 1925. The fifth session of the American Negro Labor Congress, held at 3120 Giles Avenue, Metropolitan Community Hall, convened at 8:30 p. m. Chairman W. C. Francis announced that the American Negro Labor Congress session for the evening had been turned over to the All-American Anti-Imperialist League and the program for the evening was under their auspices.

UNUSUAL PROGRAM

An unusual program was featured by the League in which many different nationalities made appearance. Speeches were made by members of four distinct nationalities.

The National Organizer of the American Negro Labor Congress, Lovett Fort-Whiteman, gave a brief outline of the general status of the Negro, economically, politically, and socially. He emphasized the fact that Imperialism was reaching to countries all over the world, hence imperialism in its relation to the working class, was of international significance.

MONROE DOCTRINE ASSAILED

Chairman Francis, in his introductory remarks, touched upon the economic and political conditions of the subject peoples of the entire world and attacked the American contention for the justification of the Monroe Doctrine. In this charge against a policy of "America for Americans" exists a political outlook of international significance, according to the speaker. "If America insists upon strict enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine, then all Latin-Americans and African interest should announce a "hands off" policy towards the imperialist nations of the world."

FIGHT OF RIFFIANS HAILED AS INITIAL STEP

Without exception, the speakers on the program paid highest tribute to the struggle of the Riffians against French and Spanish imperialism and enlisted the sympathy of the Negro race represented in the interest of the Riffian peoples. The economic significance of their struggle was explained and theirs was hailed as the initial step of the oppressed peoples in resistance against the iron heel of imperialism. Abd-el Krim's name brought down a thundering applause when his leadership was lauded by speakers.

MEXICAN SPEAKER BRINGS
MESSAGE OF OPPRESSED MEXICANS

A. Rodriguez, representing the unorganized Mexican coal miners of Pennsylvania, outlined in his peculiar but impressive

oratorical style, the conditions of the Mexican peoples whom he represented. His discourse brought many interesting facts to the minds of the listeners which could never be known through the imperialistic press. Rodriguez emphasized the necessity of racial unity in the fight against imperialism. His style, ranging from witty sarcasm to pathetic appeal held the listeners spell-bound.

UKRAINIAN CHORUS SINGS IN NATIVE COSTUME

A Ukrainian chorus of twenty voices made an impressive entrance at this junction of the program and presented a unique picture as they sang their native songs in foreign tongue. They were costumed in native habit.

GOMEZ BRINGS DIRECT MESSAGE FROM LEAGUE

Emanuel Gomez, secretary of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, gave an interesting description of the work of the League and enlisted the sympathy and support of the American Negro Labor Congress by introducing a resolution which was unanimously accepted.

In response, a large number of applications for membership to the League were signed by the audience.

CHINESE STUDENT BRINGS MESSAGE OF TERRORISM

Chao Ting Chi, representing the Chinese Students of the Chicago University, the Chinese Welfare Association, and, unofficially, the oppressed peoples of China, delivered a forceful and pathetic description of the Chinese peoples suffering from British and Japanese imperialism.

The speaker's description of the massacre of Chinese students by the British in Shanghai moved the listeners to impressive silence expressing deepest sympathy mingled with awe. The young Chinese student was bitter, and radical in his attack against imperialism and his expression of conviction that the only hope of the oppressed Chinese people was revolution, was greeted by thunderous applause.

THE ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE

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Dear brothers:

American aviators have crossed over to Africa and are fighting on the side of the French robbers in their war against the brave Riffian tribes struggling for independence.

We of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League are appealing to all intelligent, liberty-loving, class-conscious Negroes, Chinese, Hindus, and members of the white races to join in a gigantic protest demonstration AGAINST THE PARTICIPATION OF AMERICAN AVIATORS IN THE RIFF WAR.

Among the darker races all over the world, there has risen a new wave of the struggle for freedom. In the Riff country of Northern Africa, in Mesopotamia and China, in Jamaica and other colonial possessions of the British empire, the people are demanding the right to conduct their own affairs free from the interference of imperialist powers.

Why are France and Spain warring on the Riffs? Because they want to bring the rich natural resources of Morocco under the control of the French and Spanish bosses. The soil of Morocco is rich in tin, copper and zinc. Its northern shore makes the approach of ships easy. The natives of Morocco can be made to work in factories, on railroads and in mines for very little wages. And to force the natives to go to work for them, the foreign governments will seize their lands and drive the Riffians to the factories. It is for these things - tin, copper, zinc, and cheap labor-power that Abd-el-Krim and his tribes are being slaughtered on the soil of Northern Africa.

While the American aviators now fighting Abd-el-Krim were still in America, preparing to go to Africa, and while the American government was still able to stop them, it made no effort to prevent their going. In fact, some of these aviators even received their passports from the government, after they had declared their intention of fighting the Riffian natives.

The hall in which the ALL-AMERICA ANTI-IMPERIALIST LEAGUE is planning to hold this demonstration is Pythian Hall, 207 EAST 35TH STREET, the use of which has been extended to us for the evening of October 29th by courtesy of the American Negro Labor Congress. This hall seats over 2,000 people.

We are asking you to take part in this demonstration. In a few days we shall be sending you a number of leaflets, to distribute among members of your organization.

HANDS OFF MOROCCO!! HANDS OFF AFRICA!!

Sincerely,

Manuel Gomez,
Sec'y of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

Address all communications to Manuel Gomez
1113 West Washington,
Chicago, Ill

ADMISSION FREE.

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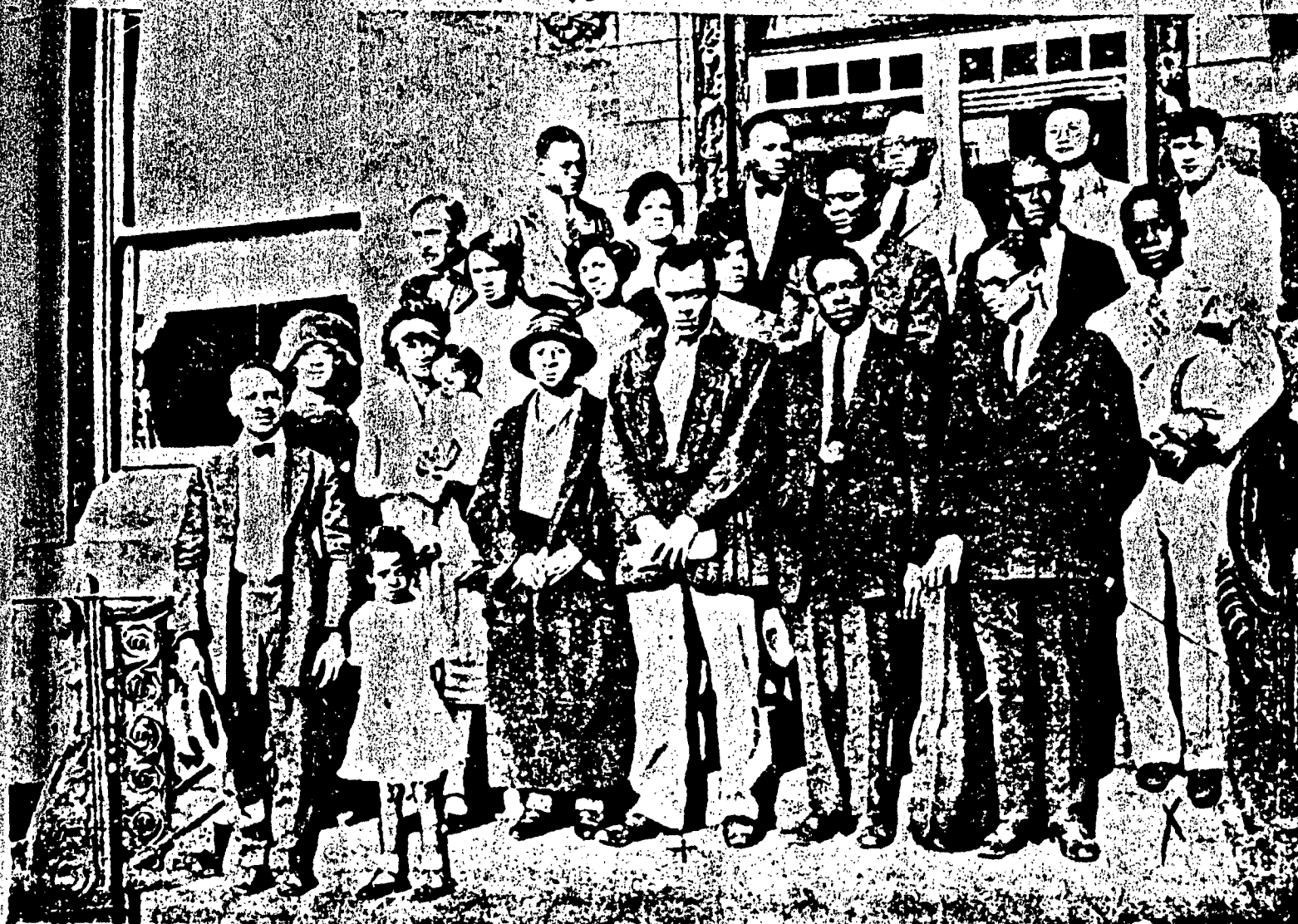
Translation
**Projector
NEGRO CONGRESS**

(picture)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/19/83 BY SP-16SK/PPK

On October 26, 1925, there took place in Chicago a congress of representatives of negro organizations of the United States of North America. The majority of the negroes are proletarians and, it is necessary to note, the most oppressed representatives of the proletariat. The American "democracy" has introduced for the negroes a whole series of limitations in those rights which are offered to the American workman. For the negroes no court, no law exists. The lynching (i.e., the pulling to pieces by the mob) of the negro is not prohibited by the laws of workman democracy. The foremost representatives of the negroes understood that only the banner of the international class struggle can bring emancipation to the negroes and they raised the congress of negroes who favor the international class struggle.

НЕГРИТЯНСКИЙ СЪЕЗД.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/19/83 BY SP-16SK/RBC

25-го октября 1935 года в Чикаго состоялся съезд представителей негритянских организаций Соединенных Штатов. Негры, в большинстве своем, являются пролетариями, и надо отметить, наиболее угнетенными представителями пролетариата. Американская демократия права для негров только вид ограничения в тех правах, которые предоставляются американскому рабочему. Для негров не существует ни суда, ни закона. Единственное (т.е. растеряние толпой) негра законом американской демократии не запрещает. Наиболее передовые представители негров знали, что только лишь международная классовая борьба может принести освобождение неграм, и организацией съезда негров, стоявшей на точке зрения революционной классовой борьбы.

НЕГРИТЯНСКИЙ СЪЕЗД.



25-го октября 1935 года в Чикаго состоялась съезд представителей негритянских организаций Сев.-Америк. Соед. Штатов. Неграм, в большинстве своем, являются пролетариями, и мало отстать, наиболее угнетенными представителями пролетариата. Американская «демократия» вела для негров целый ряд ограничений в тех правах, которые предоставляются американскому рабочему. Для негров не существует ни суда, ни закона. Линчевание (т.е. растерзание толпой) негра законами американской демократии не запрещается. Небольшое количество представителей негритянских организаций, съездивших в Чикаго, выразило свое возмущение и решимость бороться за отмену этих законов.

NEWS FOR IMMEDIATE USE

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION OF NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS FEATURES TRADE UNIONS

Reactionaries Denounced by Speakers

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 26, 1925. The second session of the American Negro Labor Congress, held in Metropolitan Community Hall, 3120 Giles Avenue, Chicago, Ill., was attended by about 350 delegates and friends. The opening address by Lovett Fort-Whiteman, National Organizer, was designed to make known the purpose of the Congress, giving an economic and historical background to the racial group represented by this effort to organize labor.

Whiteman bitterly denounced the capitalistic press for their unfair dealings with the American Negro Labor Congress and expressed the determination of the Congress to succeed in the face of every obstacle.

The chairman of the evening session was introduced in the person of Brother John A. Johnson, delegate from the Local Committee of Action, A. N. L. C., Galveston, Texas.

JOHNSON BRINGS MESSAGE FROM SOUTHLAND

Hailing from the Southland, Johnson brought a message from the very heart of the people he represented. He depicted the lives of the oppressed, segregated and jim-crowed victims of Southern tyranny and likewise represented the spirit of that "never-say-die" group of American Negroes who promise to be the leaders of the darker races from the slavery of Imperialism.

COMMUNICATIONS BRING ENCOURAGING MESSAGE

Communications from James Eads How, organizer of International Brotherhood Welfare Association and Hobo Colleges, Denver, Colorado; and Bishop William Montgomery Brown in acceptance of invitation to address the Congress, Tuesday night, October 27th, were read by National Secretary, H. V. Phillips.

NEW YORK DELEGATE SPEAKS FOR TRADE UNIONS

Otto Huiswood, delegate from the United Labor Council, New York, delivered a fiery message in which he criticized the present organizations for their method of approach in the interest of the American Negro. He said in this regard: "We find the organizations today keeping the same ideas that they had twenty-five or fifty years ago of appealing to the masters, of appealing from Caesar to Caesar, begging as it were, that they who are most interested in the exploitation of the Negro masses, would relieve the pressure and exploitation. It seems to me that it is illogical that a man who gains by

(PRESS SERVICE)

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the exploitation of your class is the man to remove that exploitation*****The American Negro Labor Congress is beginning the commencement of a movement that will arouse the Negro masses in this country to realization of the fact that the time is ripe for them to talk about taking a hand in the formation of their own emancipation instead of depending upon a few hand picked leaders.

SANHEDRIN CRITICISED BY HUISWOOD

The meaningless, ineffective motions passed by the Sanhedrin held in Chicago last year representing the white collar class of American Negroes, were attacked by Huiswood in his discourse. He furthermore pointed out the fact that although the industrial group of Negroes far outnumbers the professional, and although this group is bearing the burden of segregation, discrimination and racial injustices on their shoulders, it was almost impossible to get one night of the Sanhedrin session for the discussion of the labor question among the Negroes. Only after a fight of three days, according to Huiswood, were the labor delegates able to a place on the program. He further developed the argument that "Negro gatherings have taken place and gone into oblivion. Not in a single instance have they thought it important enough and necessary to discuss this all important question of Negro Labor. And these parasites depend upon the dollars and cents of the hard working man and woman of the Negro race."

The speaker pleaded for organization of the Negro masses in order that protection and improvement might be facilitated through "collective bargaining."

The illogical stand of the Negro masses against trade unions simply because certain of them discriminated against him was brought out by an interesting analogy on the development of the Negro church in spite of the fact that the white representative of Christianity does not welcome them.

MUSICAL PROGRAM OF VIOLIN AND VOCAL

The violin selections of Miss Charlotte Paige, and the bass solo of A. Andrew Torrence, both accompanied by Miss Hazel Whitoman, proved a pleasant diversion from the fundamental routine of the Congress.

FULP BRINGS MESSAGE FROM PENNSYLVANIA MINES

The principal speaker of the evening, C. W. Fulp, President of the United Mine Workers, Local Union 2012, Primrose, Pennsylvania, brought an interesting message from the mine workers regarding their industrial world.

SECRETARY TRACES INDUSTRIAL HISTORY OF NEGRO

Secretary, American Negro Labor Congress, in the evening, traced the industrial history of the Negro from the days of chattel slavery to the present condition of wage slavery. He offered the development of trade unions

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NEWS RELEASE FOR IMMEDIATE USE

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AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1925.

THIRD MASS MEETING AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

Symbolicalism of Religious Dogmas Described and Supernaturalism Attacked by Wm. Montgomery Brown of Galion, Ohio.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct __, 1925. The third Mass Meeting, A. N. L. C., at Metropolitan Community Center at 3120 Giles Avenue, was attended by a vast audience of delegates and friends. The opening address which was made by Lovett Fort-Whiteman, National Organizer, briefly outlined the purpose of the A. N. L. C. and the policies to be followed by this organization in the future.

COMMUNICATIONS BRING ENCOURAGING MESSAGE

Cablegrams were received from Saklatvala, Communist M. P. and British Communist Party highly praising the American Negro Labor Congress and expressing wishes for the future success of this organization.

The chairman of the Evening Session was introduced in the person of Brother Warren, representing the Local Committee of Action of the A. N. L. C.

A violin duet, rendered by Sclar and Louis Falack of the Y. W. L., was a rare delight to the audience. Andrew Torrence sang a very beautiful baritone solo.

BISHOP BROWN ATTACKS SUPERSTITION

The introduction of Bishop William Montgomery Brown by Lovett Fort-Whiteman was met by a thunderous applause from the audience. Bishop Brown opened his speech with a humorous account of his trial before the Tribunal of the House of Bishops of the Protestants Episcopal Church. He then made known his disbelief in the "supernaturalism and symbolicalism of the bible as it is literally interpreted."

Bishop Brown exposed the parsitical policies of the church and its reactionary tendencies showing these tendencies to be a manifestation of the law of self preservation.

"You come here this evening in the interest of the International labor defense. That is the holiest and saintliest thing I know anything about, for labor is human life," says Bishop Brown. (Prolonged applause). It was a dramatic moment when Bishop Brown said, "there is no institution, no state, no church, no party, no religion, that has any claim to be called holy unless it is primarily in support of the defense and advancement of human life."

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Huiswood, Rogers.

Trade Union Committee: Doty, Henry, Allen, Bills, Fulp, Smith, White.

Committee on Political Actions: Whiteman, Scarville, Huiswood, Johnson, and Rogers.

Finance Committee: D. Mattock, Mahoney, Torrence, Smith, Crosthwait, Griffin, E. Hall, Robinson.

Press Committee: Robinson, H. Hall, Anderson, Phillips.
Secretary for the Congress: Phillips.

The following editorial was clipped from the Daily Worker regarding the American Negro Labor Congress.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

"The Daily Worker hails the American Negro Labor Congress opening today in the city of Chicago. The convening of this congress is significant in the history of the labor movement. It is the first time that an effort has been made to bring together representatives of Negro workers from all parts of the country.

Like every other advance in the labor movement, this congress convenes after a hard struggle against great odds. When it became known that work toward such a congress was under way every agency of reaction began to assail it. The ku kluxers naturally viewed it as a diabolical attempt against white, protestant, nordic, native-born, 100 per cent, etc. etc. Those faithful scullions of the capitalist class, the officialdom of the American Federation of Labor, denounced it as a Bolshevik conspiracy. The campaign raged in order to terrorize the organizers and supporters of the congress. But the workers who did the organization work were made of sterner stuff than estimated by their craven enemies, and as a result the congress is here.

Great tasks lie before those colored workers striving to bring their race into the American labor movement. They not only have the same class problems of other workers, but they have a special struggle to resist the efforts of the capitalist enemies within as well as without their own ranks seeking to arouse antagonism between them and the white wage slaves.

The congress was made possible by the untiring efforts of its organizers and by the fact that during and since the war the industrial capitalists have encouraged a mass movement of Negro workers from the southern agricultural regions into the industrial centers.

As Communists we hail this congress as the beginning of a movement with far-reaching implications. Not merely can it be the means of starting to mobilize the Negro workers for a struggle against the degrading restrictions imposed upon them as a race, but as American workers, speaking the common language of the country, they can become a power in the labor movement. Furthermore, by being brought into the struggle against imperialism in the United States, they will receive training that will enable them to play an effective part in the world mobilization of the oppressed colonial peoples against capitalism.

NEWS RELEASE FOR IMMEDIATE USE

AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS

RACE DISCRIMINATION AND SOCIAL EQUALITY

The so-called democratic society in the United States of America is so organized that a distinction is made between races. Regardless of written laws, political and civil rights are not given to the Negro in the same degree as to persons of the white race. Especially in the southern states nearly all rights as men and citizens are taken away from the Negro. It is a fundamental custom of public life to treat the Negro as an inferior caste both in the North and in the South.

SEGREGATION

The Negro people are confined to the most miserable residence districts as an outcast people who cannot choose their place of residence among the general population. We are segregated in miserable separate railroad cars as though we were cattle unfit to mix with human beings. In many cases we are segregated in separate labor unions, or denied the right to organize at all. In employment we are generally segregated, being confined to the hardest and most disagreeable kinds of labor. Our children are in many places not permitted to attend the general public schools, but begin life as a segregated caste. Negro teachers are not permitted to teach according to their ability in most of the public schools. In hotels, restaurants, theaters and such places of public resort for the general population, we are usually excluded and driven away at the cost of much inconvenience, suffering, and humiliation.

These social customs which degrade our people to a place of inequality in the nation, either legalized or established by traditions, show that a racial caste system is a fundamental feature of the social, industrial, and political organization of this country. This social degrading of our people, which has become so consciously a part of the political system that a late president of the United States publicly declared a political principle "uncompromisingly against every suggestion of social equality" - this social degrading is not a question of relationships between individuals, but a question of relationships of classes. It is an attempt to create and perpetuate a permanent class of doubly exploited workers of all races as a general lower class, our masters wish to make us a lower class within a lower class. The white worker must be made to realize that this discrimination against the Negro worker comes back against him ultimately. To reduce the Negro worker to a lower level, tends to drag the whole working class down to a similar level; and in the South where the caste system is most extreme the condition of the poor white people is the proof.

SOCIAL EQUALITY

The First American Negro Labor Congress solemnly resolves that the Negro worker and farmers of this country will abolish the

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system of race discrimination. We declare that race discrimination, segregation, and general inequality of racial groups, - the whole caste system - must be absolutely and completely abolished.

We demand the full equality of the Negro people in the social system of the United States and everywhere. Against social inequality we raise the standard of social equality. We unqualifiedly refuse to regard our people as inferior in any respect.

We demand the abolition of all laws which openly or by subterfuge discriminate against our people, or which in any way recognize a distinction of races. We champion this demand, not only for our own Race, but also for all other races, yellow or brown. We declare that all claims of an inherent difference between races are ignorant and unscientific if not pure hypocrisy. We demand:

1. The abolition of all laws which result in segregation.
2. The abolition of all Jim-Crow laws.
3. The abolition of all laws which disfranchise the Negroes, or any working people, on the basis of color or race or place of birth, ancestry, the lack of a permanent home, the lack of property, or for any other reason.
4. The abolition of all laws which forbid the inter-marriage of persons of different races.
5. The abolition of all laws and public administrative measures which prohibit or in practice prevent Colored children or youths from attending the general public schools or universities.

We also take notice of those established customs which discriminate against Negroes in practice, although not written into law. We demand:

1. The abolition of the right of landlords and real estate agents to discriminate against the Colored Race in renting or selling houses; and to this purpose we demand that the renting and selling of homes shall be taken out of the hands of all private persons and be made a matter of public administration with the first applicant served regardless of race.
2. We demand the full and equal admittance of our People to all theaters, restaurants, hotels, railroad station waiting rooms and all other places of public resort, and no separation or recognition of color distinctions, and that heavy penalties be imposed against persons who so discriminate.

We regard these political and social demands as embodying the demand of full social equality for the Negro People.

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and organizations as the only means of emancipating the American Negro and freeing him from his present condition of servitude. In conclusion he said, "You have nothing to lose but your chains ** you have a world to gain."

COMMITTEES APPOINTED AND DELEGATES SEATED

In the afternoon business session of the delegates of the American Negro Labor Congress, the following delegates were seated and committees appointed:

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE of three elected consisting of: Phillips, Scarville, and Huiswood. The following delegates were seated:

- W. C. Francis, International Alliance of Negroes, Pittsburg, Pa.
- W. L. White, African Blood Brotherhood, Montgomery, W. Va.
- A. Warreno, American Negro Labor Congress, Local Committee, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Chas. Henry, Organized Steel Workers, Chicago, Ill.
- W. D. Anderson, National Committee, Chicago, Ill.
- T. Dunjee, Local Committee, Chicago, Ill.
- Roy Mahoney, Local Committee, East Liverpool, Ohio.
- H. V. Phillips, National Committee, Chicago, Ill.
- John A. Johnson, Local Committee, Galveston, Texas.
- J. E. Staton, Improved Janitors Union, Local 66, Chicago, Ill.
- Darl Dubois, Local Union, No. 66, Chicago, Ill.
- A. Waris, Local Committee, Chicago, Ill.
- W. M. Bills, Hod Carriers and Building Laborers, Local 142, Topeka, Kansas.
- P. Tram, Freight and Express Handlers, Local 1773, Lake Charles, Louisiana.
- Lovett Fort-Whiteman, National Organizer, A. N. L. C., Chicago, Ill.
- Joe H. Roberts, Unorganized Building Trades, Chicago, Ill.
- B. B. Moore, Ethiopian Students Alliance, New York City, N. Y.
- O. E. Huiswood, United Labor Council, New York City, N. Y.
- Mattocks, Housewives Union, San Jose, California.
- C. W. Fulp, United Mine Workers, Local 2012, Primrose, Pa.
- Dan Rogers, Local Committee, Warren, Ohio.
- E. H. Caruthers, Local Committee, Pittsburg, Pa.
- Norval Allen, National Committee, Chicago, Ill.
- Olive Cresthwait, National Committee, Chicago, Ill.
- Miss Sadie White, African Blood Brotherhood, Montgomery, W. Va.
- F. H. Watson, Book of Washington, Local 218, McKeesport, Pa.
- Sam Smith, Amalgamated Clo. Wkrs, Local 39, Chicago, Ill.
- E. L. Doty, Unorganized Plumbers, Chicago, Ill.
- E. Griffin - M. Jordan - M. Phillips - Ethel Hall-- Negro Women's Household League, Chicago, Ill.
- H. W. Hall, Workers Party of America, Chicago, Ill.
- Corienne Robinson, Young Workers League of America, Chicago, Ill.
- Sara Vervin, Workers Club, East Liverpool, Ohio.
- A. Rodriguez, Unorganized Mexican Workers, Brownsville, Pa.

The following committees were appointed: chairman for the business sessions of the Congress, Chas. Henry. Vice-chairmans: Fulp, Francis, Warreno, Johnson, Rodriguez.

Resolution Committee of five, consisting of Moore, Douglas, Warreno

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life

The Bishop then turned to a discussion of some of the difficulties which arose between himself and the house of Bishops of the Protestants Episcopal Church; "I told my dear brother Bishops", said Bishop Brown, "when they told me that I was not a Christian, because I did not believe in the fall of Adam, or about any of the impossible things which go with these impossibilities, that first of all to be a Christian one must be a worker."

The speaker then passed on to a critical analysis of the charges that had been brought against him by the house of Bishops; showing very plainly that prejudices and superstition formed the foundation of all the charges that had been brought against him.

"I am not at war with the church," said Bishop Brown, "I am simply trying to liberate it from its ruinous supernaturalism." The Bishop went on to state that his present contention with the church rested on the fact that the very supernaturalism practiced by the churches and to which he objected, was the chief means used in dividing the masses which allowed them to become more easily the prey of those who would exploit them. The silver haired old champion of human rights, amid the cheers of the hundreds of who filled the house, when in his closing remarks he declared: "You have convinced me to your way of thinking and the churches need you to teach them. You workers are saints outside the church, and the unbelievers and the sinners and owners inside the church. They need you to come in and teach them how to believe. They need you to show them how to do away with the class and mass hatred; they need you to show them how to do away with war clashes and to point the way to human brotherhood. Down with Imperialism! Long live the Labor Defense. Down with Capitalism! Long live Communism. Down with race hatred! Long live the universal brotherhood; Down with wars, long live the Riffs and the Syrians, the Chinese. And now - Down with JEW CROWISM. Long live the AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS on the footing with AMERICAN CAUCASIANS

A M E R I C A N N E G R O L A B O R C O N G R E S S

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1925.

George Wells Parker, Negro Historian and Writer, speaks on the Klu-Klux-Klan and the Negro.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. __, 1925. The fourth Mass Meeting of the American Negro Labor Congress opened this evening at the Metropolitan Community Center, 31st and Giles Avenue.

The session, opening at eight-thirty, was attended by approximately 500 people and delegates.

C. W. Pulp, representing the United Negro College, was acting Chairman; he touched briefly upon the work of the Congress up to the present.

An elaborate entertainment was arranged. Rose Lurya, of the Young Workers League, gave some interesting recitations. The Nine year old

Exhibit
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Willie R. Nance, was prodigious in his remarkable technique.

NATIONAL ORGANIZER GIVES INTRODUCTORY TALK

The National Organizer, Lovett Fort-Whiteman, in an introductory talk touched on the laws against intermarriage and gives the economic interpretation of such laws.

GEORGE WELLS PARKER LUCIDLY DESCRIBES THE ACTIVITIES OF THE K. K. K.

George Wells Parker, Negro historian, one of the foremost authorities in the race on Egyptology and Assyriology, and a profound student of early African Culture, delivered the main speech of the evening. Mr. Parker in a quiet and forceful style of oratory gave a very interesting description of the serious outlook facing Negroes due to gigantic structural bases upon which the K.K.K. organization is planning to make the white race supreme.

Parker read two excerpts from the ritual of the K.K.K. which he had in his possession, giving concrete proof of the statements he made.

The historian was rather pessimistic in his expression of hope for the enlightenment of the Negroes in that the K.K.K. psychology has become so firmly rooted in them as to have developed an inferiority complex in their masses.

ATTACKS RELIGIOUS DOGMAS

Parker expressed the hope that an attack in the heart of the religious organizations of the Negroes would serve to bring them out of the state of mental lethargy which seems to be so prevalent. Although he presented no definite plan of action; in fact stated that he knew of no such definite plan; he did say that Communism was the only political organization that the Ku-Klux-Klan really feared.

MEMBER OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA AROUSES AUDIENCE TO POINT OF INTEREST.

C. O'Brien Robinson, representing the Young Workers League of America, attacks the present political administrations.

Delegate Robinson made clear the fact that present political administrations were not giving the Negro anything constructive, but on the other hand, were supporting those organizations and institutions which were working to the detriment of the Negro race as well as the human race. Speaking as representative of the Young Workers, the young bolshevik was fiery in denunciation of the ruling class of all races including the Negro exploiters of young workers. The political regime under which it was possible to lynch, mob, segregate, disfranchise, and discriminate was branded as "having something radically wrong with it." "And," continued the speaker, "if you support such a political organization, there is something radically wrong with YOU."

The "better class" of Negroes were attacked with bitter sarcasm and the economic conditions forcing the masses of Negroes to be embodied in a so-called "lower-class" were traced down to the

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capitalistic system of exploitation of labor, jim-crow, education, etc.

Following the speech, the young radical presented a resolution designed to solve the youth problem of the young Negroes.

Strong resolutions were adopted at Wednesday's session of the Congress putting the first convention of the American Negro Labor movement on record as being firmly against all forms of Race Discrimination and Segregation.

The question of social equality was also dealt with in a fearless manner and it was brought out very plainly that it is through the general misconception and misstatement of the idea of Social Equality, segregation and discrimination are greatly served and encouraged.

The resolution ended by calling for the abolishment of racial discrimination, segregation, and general inequality shall be abolished at once.

POLITICAL ACTION FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF THE NEGRO

The Congress adopted resolution this morning which declared "that the emancipation of the Negro people in America is ultimately a political struggle". It was pointed out, that the greatest political struggles that had ever been over the question of Labor and therefore it could be easily foreseen that the Negro Laborer and the Negro farmer would necessarily take an important part in all future political struggles in America.

On the question of the policy to be pursued by the American Negro in the future political activities of the nation, the Congress took the position that inasmuch as all the old parties had broken down it becomes necessary for the Negro to form new political alignments with the Progressive political groups of the future looking forward to the forming a great Labor Party.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Resolutions were passed at the afternoon session of the Congress condemning the recent tendency of American Government officials to curtail the rights of free speech, especially as to matters pertaining to the poorer classes.

Resolutions were passed dealing with the Ku Klux Klan with juries, the Army, the Navy, and housing. A strong resolution was also passed dealing with the Negro and organized Labor.

R E S O L U T I O N

RACE DISCRIMINATION AND SOCIAL EQUALITY

The so-called democratic society of the United States of America is so organized that a distinction is made between races. Regardless of written laws, political and civil rights are not given to the Negro in the same degree as to persons of the white races. Especially in the southern states nearly all rights as men and women and citizens are taken away from the Negro. It is a fundamental custom of public life to treat the Negro as an inferior caste both in the North and in the South.

SEGREGATION

The Negro people are confined to the most miserable districts as an outcast people who cannot choose their place of residence among the general population. We are segregated in miserable separate railroad cars as though we were cattle unfit to mix with human beings. In many cases we are segregated in separate labor unions or denied the right to organize at all. In employment we are generally segregated being confined to the hardest and most disagreeable kinds of labor. Our children are in many places not permitted to attend the general public schools but begin life as a segregated class. Negro teachers are not permitted to teach according to their ability in most of the public schools. In hotels, restaurants, theatres, and such places of public resort for the general public, we are usually excluded and driven away at the cost of much inconvenience, suffering and humiliation.

These social customs which degrade our people to a place of inequality in the nation, either legalized or established by tradition show that a racial caste system is a fundamental feature of the social, industrial, and political organization of this country. This social degrading of our people, which has become as consciously a part of the political system that a late president of the United States publicly declared a political principle, "uncompromisingly against every suggestion of social equality". This social degrading is not a question of relationships between individuals but a question of relationships of classes. It is an attempt to create and perpetuate a permanent class of doubly exploited workers at the bottom of the social system. Intent upon holding down the workers of all races as a general lower class, our masters wish to make us a lower class within a lower class. The white worker must be made to realize that this discrimination against the Negro worker comes back against him ultimately. To reduce the Negro worker to a lower level, tends to drag the whole working class down to a similar level and in the south where the caste system is most extreme the condition of the poor white people is the proof.

SOCIAL EQUALITY

The first American Negro Labor Congress solemnly receives that the Negro workers and farmers of this country will abolish the system of race discrimination. We declare that race discrimination, degradation, and general inequality of racial groups -- the whole caste system -- must be absolutely and completely abolished.

We demand the full equality of the Negro people in the social system of the United States and everywhere. Against social inequality we raise the standard of social equality. We unqualifiedly refuse to regard our people as inferior in any respect.

We demand the abolition of all laws which openly or by subterfuge discriminate against our people, or which in any way recognize

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a distinction of races. To champion this demand not only for our own race, but also for all other races, yellow or brown. We declare that all claims of an inherent difference between races are ignorant and unscientific if not pure hypocrisy. We demand:

FREEDOM OF SPEECH, PRESS, and ASSEMBLAGE

The Constitution guarantees the freedom of speech, press, and assemblage, BUT

In recent years certain reactionary groups which succeeded in winning political power in various sections of the nation, have robbed the poorer class of people of the above mentioned rights; therefore -

BE IT RESOLVED: That the AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS condemn such acts whether legislative or otherwise, as a tyrannous infringement on the rights of the working people.

ARMY AND NAVY

BE IT RESOLVED: That this Congress demands that the WAR DEPARTMENT AND NAVY DEPARTMENT of the United States Government abolish all Jim-crow distinctions in the army and navy; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we demand that Congress pass a law forbidding the Army and Navy to make or keep any record whatsoever marking any distinction of "Negro" and "White" in the military, air, and naval forces in time of peace or war, or in any way to segregate the races in these services; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That we deny the right of any nation to conscript any Negro while such nation holds our Race and class in subjection and inequality.

JURIES

It is a general custom of police and criminal courts to accord to every white defendant a jury composed of white persons but at the same time to exclude Negroes from juries to try Negro defendants in important cases; and

This custom is based on the theory that the white man alone must pass on the Negro's guilt or innocence and this alone proves the presence of race prejudice in every such trial; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, by the AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS: That as long as the principle of "white supremacy" exists a Negro cannot get a fair trial before a white jury or a mixed jury and we demand that a belief in "white supremacy" shall be legal bar to anyone's serving on a jury to try a Negro.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That no Negro owes any respect or obedience to the decision of any court in which he is discriminated against.

KU KLUX KLAN

The Ku Klux Klan declares its purpose to preserve "white supremacy" meaning to keep the Negro permanently out of his rights of equal citizenship and degraded to the condition of a wild animal to the persecuted, hunted, tortured and burned at the pleasure of white individuals or mobs; and

Not content with the "legal" means of suppressing the Negro under "democratic" government; which are bad enough, the Ku Klux Klan forms itself into a criminal band for illegal murder, coercion and terrorization, assuming to act as a secondary government.

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The Klan directs its venom, criminality and bigotry not only against the Negro but also against hard working people who happen to have been born in other countries and brought here to do the hardest labor of the industries of this country and also against religious liberty.

This criminal organization shares the authority of government in any places, is semi-officially recognized in some states and has complete control of other state governments. Not only does the Federal Government fail or refuse to act against the band of bigotry and crime but the influence of the ideas of the Klan can be seen in Congress' refusal to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and can also be seen in legislation recommended to Congress, including the proposals which seek to force all foreign-born working people to carry passports and be registered with the police and to be segregated in special residence districts as the Negroes are segregated therefore.

BE IT RESOLVED by the AMERICAN NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS: That we declare the Ku Klux Klan an enemy to humanity and that we will fight it to the bitter end and will make common cause against it with foreign-born workers and others who are persecuted by it (Jews and Catholics)

THE NEGRO AND ORGANIZED LABOR

The Negro workers, who constitute one-seventh of the workers of America, are today an important factor which must be incorporated within the organized labor movement if a genuine and successful effort is to be made to maintain and improve the standards of the worker, black and white. The World War, the migration of the people from the farms to the cities, the industrialization of the South, and the stoppage of European immigration, have established the Negro workers as an indispensable and powerful labor force.

In order to improve the conditions of the Negro workers and to insure the standards of the white workers also, it is absolutely necessary that the workers of both races be organized in the Trade Union movement. Trade Unions are the organizations which are created by the workers to prosecute their fight against the employers for higher wages, better conditions and a proper standard of living.

Only by the effective organization of the Negro and white workers in the Unions is it possible to avoid a unioner's competition and recutting between these workers which will result in their common improvements and degradation. This was clearly demonstrated by the Great Steel Strike of 1919 which was defeated because the steel bosses could draw upon the vast army of unorganized Negro workers pitting them against the whites to the great injury of both.

This perilous situation demands that white and black workers must be united solidly in the Union and demonstrates that Trade Unions which fail to effect the unity of all workers, regardless of race, sex, nationality, religion or color on the sole basis of their common interests as workers, failing the most necessary task for the protection and advancement of the workers.

The Unions, therefore, should neither exclude Negroes or wait until they are out on the picket line to start the necessary work of uniting with them but should begin at once to conduct a thorough going, efficient nation-wide drive to organize the colored workers. They must forever break with the vicious and suicidal policy followed by many white unions in the past and still persisted in by some of the most highly skilled labor aristocrats who bar the Negro